

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

BOY GANGS FIND REAL PLACE IN WORK OF WORLD

Minneapolis Y. M. C. A.
Takes Natural Tendency
of Lads as Base for Play

DIRECTS ACTIVITIES ALONG PROPER PATH

Value of System Proved by
Results—Many Members Win
Prominent Position

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A chance football game played in a neighborhood park has enabled the Minneapolis Y. M. C. A. to work out a promising solution for the "boy gang problem." Judging from the results obtained the Minneapolis plan has exceptional merit.

"Boys and young men just naturally belong to gangs," was how Paul B. Bremicker, boys' work secretary, prefaced the story of how the Y. M. C. A. has taken advantage of the "gang spirit" to further its work.

"It is wise to believe it inevitable that boys 'gang up' for most good purposes, and that members of the gangs are all bad. They are just normal, average young men who have an abundance of energy and, when there is no legitimate outlet, trouble may follow," the secretary explained. "Leadership and direction of activities is the key to making good use of this stored up energy."

First the "Y" turned to athletics as a source of getting the members of the boy gangs interested. Neighborhood athletic clubs and leagues were formed and finally the boys themselves came to the "Y" branch in their neighborhood and asked to become members of these groups.

How Plan Works

"Some time ago," said Mr. Bremicker, "a community complained about boys hanging around a neighborhood park. Action was wanted at once to break up this gang. One day a 'Y' worker walked over to this park. He carried a football and a ball. When he saw the boys he kicked the ball toward them and, before anybody realized, there was an informal game going on. The gang became a football team and played in the park board leagues. The same proved true with the other sports, according to season."

In 1915 the "Y" opened its South Town community branch. Today there are 18 such neighborhood clubs in the district. Leaders or adult advisers guide each club and you will find a business executive and a blacksmith as advisers to two of the clubs. College students, professional men and others direct the clubs and many of them were at one time a member of the clubs.

Recently the phone rang in the office of the boys' work secretary. There was a plea for aid in breaking up one of the gangs. The "Y" took a hand in the matter, but did not break it up.

A worker went to the gang, which had quarters in a cave, and directed its members. Soon the gang graduated into a school building, and a business man of the district took over the leadership and regular club work was carried on. When spring came again, the boys' work secretary got another call from the same party reporting the boys were back in the cave. Another "Y" man paid a visit to the cave. As he approached he realized that the boys were back in their old haunt, but he also heard the voice of their business-man leader. He investigated more carefully and found the club counselor and members of the gang engaged in Bible study.

"We have found that the needs of most of the neighborhood gangs can be stated under seven objectives which the boys have set for their work," L. L. Dawley, secretary of the Northeast Minneapolis Y. M. C. A. points out.

The first is vocational, the second objective is recreation, the third is physical fitness, the fourth objective, and the fifth is education. Religion comes under the sixth objective, including the development of the devotional nature of the boys and training for service; the seventh objective is family and community relationships."

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Scotland Yard Finds
Woman's Vanity Case

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Newark, N. J.
SCOTLAND YARD has just made good upon its storied reputation for efficiency, with the result that Mrs. Meyer Ruback of Newark is in possession of a vanity case which she left in a London taxi cab nearly a year ago.

The only clue which the officers had to work was that the taxi cab was black, and there are hundreds of black taxicabs in London. Mr. Ruback, upon their return to the United States, wrote to the Commissioner of Police in London, explaining the incident, and received word that an officer would be assigned to investigate.

A short time ago another note was received from Scotland Yard, with greetings from the loneliest spot in the world and goes on to say: "We are greatly in need of an annual visit of a warship here. Too costly" went on. "A country like Great Britain or South Africa, with millions of wealth, must not talk nonsense about the cost of sending a warship to penniless Tristan yearly being too great. Is the world getting more selfish yearly?"

"I am doing the work of state desired in the making laws, law making (now we have our parliament) and improving the sanitary arrangements. The 150 people welcome a wise leader outside their own circle. There is no need of abandoning the isle on account of rosy possibilities of trade in whales, fish, eggs and birds by the hundred thousand. An air base can be stationed here in the near future. If we leave the isle,

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS ENVISAGES
MUSSOLINI AS
PREDOMINANT

Italy Seen as Important Dip-
lomatic Center—Visits of
Distinguished Ministers

By SISY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—Benito Mussolini has un-
questionably won a great diplomatic

victory in placing Italy on the map as one of the most important centers of Europe. Previously London and Paris with the recent arrival of Berlin were the European diplomatic capitals, while with the League of Nations Geneva became veritably cosmopolitan. Now all eyes are directed toward Rome.

Paris is particularly interested in the succession of visitors paid by the Foreign Minister and other political persons to Signor Mussolini.

Men Teachers

ADVOCATED FOR

BOYS AT SCHOOL

British Educationist Pro-
tests Excessive Examina-
tions and Home Work

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWCASTLE-ON-Tyne—Resolu-

tions affirming that all boys other

than infants ought to be taught by

men, also pledging support to any

member prejudicially affected through

declining to accept the 10 per cent

salary reductions demanded from

certain teachers in Monmouthshire,

were passed at the conference of

the National Association of School

Masters in session here this week-

end.

C. C. Carter presiding

said that the 25,000 men among British teachers. He also

protested against the excessive ex-

aminations, condemned home work

for children and urged a lengthening

of the public school curriculum.

Happy was the pupil, he said, who

could take the examinations in his

stride, but years of drudgery and

misery were in store for the homewor-

ked, crammed pupil who had to

undergo intensive preparation.

If the school hours were not long

enough, Mr. Carter continued, in

which to accomplish all that ought

to be done, they should be lengthened

but if a full and proper use was

made of the existing time allotted per day the pupil had a

surplus of that type of mental

exertion for the 24 hours.

"In our secondary schools," he

said, "examinations have become a

feast. To a large extent I blame

employers for this. They attach an

exaggerated importance to examina-

tions certificates. I would recom-

mend a much surer guide to the charac-

ter and attainments of the boy seeking

employment. Ask him to produce his

terminal reports and be guided by

these. It is too much to hope that in

the far distant future this country

will wake to the fact that the vast

majority of the 5,300,000 children in

our elementary schools are worthy

and would benefit by extending edu-

cation at least the age of 16?"

It is explained that since Signor

Mussolini does not, as do Sir Austen

Chamberlain, Dr. Gustav Stresemann

and Aristide Briand, give opportunity

for the Italian to speak.

He is supported by Signor

Nicolaas van der Pek, of the

Rotterdam Bar Peasant Party.

Lee Statue Unveiled

The League Party Meets

British Reply Finds Favor in Egypt

Chinese Girl Teaches English

Small House Builders Aided

Singer Joins the Circus

Board for Universal Draft

School to Train for Service

Sulfur Mines Enter Merger

Penniless Tristan da Cunha Asks Yearly Visit of Warship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Lonely Islanders Claim Distinction of Being Poorest
Folk in World—Have Own Parliament—People
Industrious and Eager to Learn

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MODERN HOTEL SHOWN IN ALL ITS EQUIPMENT

New England Exposition in Boston Attracts Large Gathering of Hotel Men

"What hotels are made of," might well be the theme of a five-day New England Hotel Men's Exposition, just opened in Boston. In a huge display in the city's largest exhibition hall physical components of the modern hotel—from rugs to roof—are shown.

Representatives of a considerable part of this fourth largest industry in the United States held their first official gathering as guests of E. M. Statter at luncheon in the Hotel Statler. Other prominent Boston hotels will play the part of host for business discussions of common problems throughout the week, according to Frank A. Cantwell, president of the New England association.

By its very size and color and the cosmopolitan appearance of its "audience" the exposition itself, around which business will center, seems to capture some of the glamour of the finished hotel, though its parts are unrelated. Huge oriental rugs and others less expensive but more colorful, are shown extensively. Almost next door are the vast expanses of complicated gas ranges needed to accommodate large numbers of guests in short spaces of time.

Equally large spaces are devoted to pots and pans of almost every conceivable shape and size. Beds and bureaus, individual room furnishings, more expensive furniture for lobbies and foyers, row upon row of seated, figured and colored china, shining silver table service and even foodstuffs all come in for a part.

One of the most interesting features of the hotel men's gathering is to be a Salon of Culinary Art, in which famous chefs will enter in competition the dishes for which many of them have become known. The salon has been divided into classes running almost the whole gamut of edibles from decorative work to confectionery, pastry, baking, cold dishes and hors d'oeuvres.

Wives and daughters of the hotel owners and executives gathered are playing a larger part in the exposition than is usual. Having recently for the New England Hotel Women's Relief Association, determined to care for the families of any hotel employees who are in need, the ladies have donned the costumes of waitresses, established a restaurant in a large rustic bower built for them at the exposition, and are serving lunches during the week in order to swell their relief fund even further.

MAINE SHIPS BLOCKS FOR GRANITE HIGHWAY

PORLTAND, Me. (AP)—A total of 15,000 tons of paving blocks, the

EVENTS TONIGHT

Special meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 14 Beacon St. Discussion of party politics by former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald and Brig. Gen. John S. Shad, auspices Roxbury Civic League, Auditorium, High School of Practical Arts.

Reception to John F. Malley, G. E. R. Massachusetts Elks Association, Elks Hotel, 6:30.

Discussion of "Principles of Free Speech," by Harold E. A. Stearns, and Attorney Archibald E. Stevenson, auspices Women's Club of Boston, Faneuil Hall, 6:30.

Annual Military Ball, Military Building of the World War, to raise funds to form a new Scout Troop, from Greater Boston Troop, Hotel Statler.

Meeting, Philanthropic Teachers' Society of Boston, program given by Miss Blanche Brooks, and Mr. Charles Repper, Pierce Building, Copley Square, 8.

Lecture in series on Conveyancing by Mr. Swan, of the Suffolk Law School, auspices Suffolk Law School Alumni Association, clubhouse, 79 Hancock Street, 6.

West Roxbury Citizens Association, meeting, Harvard Club, Unitarian Parish House, 7:45; monthly meeting, Lexington Post, Legion Hall, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A. Huntington Avenue, Boston, 2:30; monthly meeting, Boston Square and Compass Club, club house, 6:30.

Exhibition of Office Equipment and Appliances, Mechanics Building, until 10, 14th Street, English side, Mass. Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Opening lecture auspices Lowell Institute, in series on Twentieth Century Discoveries in Physics, by Robert Andrew Millikan, LL.D., of California Institute of Technology, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Convention banquet, Massachusetts State Association of Master Plumbers, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Meeting, Boston Branch of Dickens Fellowship, reading by John J. Cronan, Tremont Century Club Hall, 3 Joy Street, 8.

Dinner and annual meeting, State Home Women's Club, 46 Beacon Street, 6.

Meeting, National Shawmut Bank, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Theaters

Jordan Hall, 8:15—*Gertude Ehrhart*, soprano; Nicolas Slonimsky, accom-

panist.

Events

Theatre—*The Wrecker*, 8:30.

Music—*King of Kings*, 8:15.

Majestic—*Goodbye*, 8:15.

Repertory—*School*, 8:15.

Fenway—*Speedy*, Harold Lloyd film, continuous.

Wilbur—*Just Fancy*, 8:15.

Events

TOMORROW

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; slightly colder tonight; fresh winds, winds from the north.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy, with some light rain, winds from the north; fresh, possibly strong west winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: Fair until Saturday; Friday, a few showers.

Weekend: A few showers are indicated, cold first half of week, with moderate temperatures latter half.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany 36 Memphis 49

Atlanta 40 Miami 75

Boston 40 Nantucket 42

Buffalo 28 New Orleans 58

Calgary 28 New York 49

Chicago 29 Philadelphia 50

Denver 24 Pittsburgh 38

Hartford 24 Portland, Me. 38

Hartford 24 Portland, Me. 38

Eastport 28 San Francisco 56

Galveston 46 St. Louis 30

Hartford 56 St. Paul 18

Jacksonville 68 St. Paul 18

Kansas City 68 Tampa 70

Los Angeles 62 Washington 46

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:11 p. m.; Tuesday, 2:29 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:15 p. m.

largest shipment of its kind ever contracted for loading at this port, were awaiting the barge Silverbrook, expected here from New York, to carry the first consignment of stones to Philadelphia.

The mountain of granite blocks will be used in the construction of a new national highway from Philadelphia to Washington. It is estimated that 15 barges will be needed to transport the entire shipment.

MODEL ASSEMBLY HELD AT AMHERST

Students of 20 New England Colleges Take Part

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—The model assembly of the League of Nations held at Amherst College was participated in by 55 students from 20 New England colleges. The assembly followed the procedure of the plenary sessions of the League at Geneva.

Resolutions of the disarmament proposals of the first committee of the League and the drastic proposal of the Russian delegation for complete disarmament were passed by the assembly, the former by a 50-to-5 vote, and the Russian total disarmament program by a vote of 29 to 26.

At the evening session the resolution on the questions of international tariff as reported by the international conference was passed, 38 to 1.

Sir Herbert B. Ames, financial director to the secretariat of the League, acted as honorary president of the council and gave an illustrated lecture of the history of the League of Nations. Manley O. Hudson, formerly a member of the legal section of the secretariat of the League, also spoke.

LOW PRICE WHIPPET SIX IS ANNOUNCED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Production of a six-cylinder Whippet automobile, intended to sell at the lowest price of any six-cylinder machine on the market, will begin soon, according to an announcement just made here by John N. Willys, president of the Willys-Overland Company.

The automobile, which will be offered in five body styles, will embody the latest in Whippet engineering.

Mr. Willys said: Models of the automobile, given official tests on the Indianapolis Speedway, have already averaged 56.52 miles an hour for 1140 miles, and 63 miles an hour for 50 miles, he added.

DOUSTING OF GAS TAX LOWERS CAB FARES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Annulment of the Illinois gasoline tax by the State Supreme Court has led to reductions in taxicab fares in Chicago. The largest company here announces a cut of approximately 20 per cent, and claims this is the lowest rate in local history.

When the 2-cent gas tax was put on, fares went up. The new rates are said by one company to be lower than before the tax.

MAINE SHIPS BLOCKS FOR GRANITE HIGHWAY

PORLTAND, Me. (AP)—A total of

He, Too, Performs a Service



ROBERT E. LEE 4th Pulled String That Loosened Folds of Flag at Georgia Ceremonies. Wide World

RECALLED AREA BECOMES VENICE

Stars and Stripes and Stars and Bars Unite to Do Homage to Confederate Leader—Bas-Relief First of Notable Group

Atlanta, Ga. (AP)—Those who

of humanity and he must lift his

feet high toward Heaven to catch its

summit. He possessed every virtue of

those who followed him across the years

in homage to Robert E. Lee, at the

unveiling of the equestrian figure of

the Southern armies' commander-in-

chief, the first unit in the memorial to

the Confederacy being cut in bas-

relief on Stone Mountain.

In the hands of five-year-old Robert

Edward Lee 4th, great-grandson of

the Gray leader, was the responsi-

bility of loosening the folds of

that fabric that hung about the sculpture.

On the invitation sent out under

the crossed banners of the United

and Southern Confederacy—the Stars

and Bars—and the Stars and Bars

—the Southern stars and bars

unite to do homage to Confederate

leader—first of notable group.

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Those who

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ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Those who

RADIO

Estimated Shield Grid Gain Gives Power House Figures

Humorous Analysis of Amplification Shows Consumer Market for Transmitting Tubes

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Since the early days of radio we have been getting figures with each new circuit described showing how much gain one gets from the time the signal comes in from the antenna until it is put forth through the loudspeaker. This was quite easy to do in the early days, and there is so much difference of opinion as to even the methods used to measure R. F. gain that almost anything went.

When the neutrodyne first came out it was confidently whispered to us that the overall gain was some 3,000,000. This sounds impressive, and at the public marveled so at radio when it first appeared, any figures sounded fairly accurate and possible.

With the entry of the shielded grid tube into the radio arena, the set gain contest has become a riot. Telephone numbers are ABC compared to the figures now turned out showing the gain of a receiver. We always had a lot of nice high numbers anyway, and when you multiply any of these by a gain of 30 to 50 per stage, the total certainly accumulates. We would like to introduce a few stages of shield grid amplification into our band account.

This gain when quoted for several stages gets beyond the limits of imagination. It is not the condemnation of the manufacturer who puts out these figures, for this is usually in good faith, and it is quite easy to imagine the results as accurate.

We recently published the description of a superheterodyne receiver using several stages of shielded grid amplification. A few days afterward we received the accompanying analysis of this circuit. We are not free to say who the author is except that he is without doubt the frankest technical writer in the country and that he has had a very complete radio engineering education with lots of practical experience thrown in. He is that rare combination of an engineer who sees everything from a numerous angle.

Working on the basis that the gain one gets in figuring up any of the new shield grid circuits, of which the one shown is just an example, he brings up the point of tube handling capacity which seems to have been generally ignored to date. Whereupon we get on of the funniest circuit analyses we have ever seen.

He generously cuts down the possible gain of the first detector stage and then gives conservative figures on the R. F. and audio gains. He shows that with these figures the overall gain is at least 1,600,000. Thereupon he goes into the tube question.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following: Mrs. A. J. Ritter, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Jeanne A. Ritter, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. F. Smith, Flushing, N. Y.; Herbert A. Smith, Flushing, N. Y.; Mrs. Emilie Mohr, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; Howard W. Mohr, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; W. Andrew N. Warner, Pasadena, Calif.; Master Frederick Warriner, Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. Bertie Erblich, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Myra L. Wells, Oakland, Me.; Mrs. Addie T. Merrifield, Waterville, Me.; Mrs. Estelle A. Parker, Fairfield, Me.; Mrs. Katherine B. Cox, New York, Conn.; Mrs. Jaffa Woodcliff, New York, N. J.; William H. Hoffman, New York City; Mrs. Lester Sinzheimer, New York City.

AMERITRAN Quality Radio Products

ABC Hi-POWER BOX (no Volt DC plate and lower cap voltages 100 ma. AC filament) has been specially designed for all radios. Licensed under RCA patents. American Transformer Co., 178 Essex St., Newark, N. J.

Partridge & Cooper Limited

Printers and Manufacturing Stationers

TWO POPULAR LINES
The Referee Housekeeping Book 2.
The Referee Investment Account Book 5-1; 5-6; 14-6.

191-192 Fleet Street
London, E. C. 4, England

SEAMEN
Of All Nations

Are Served All the Days—in a Hundred Ports
—in Thousand Ways by

The British Sailors Society

Established 1813

INTERNATIONAL SAILORS' BROTHERHOOD unites Christian Fellowships.

SINCLAIR JURY BEING CHOSEN BY NEW METHOD

Talesmen Are Questioned by Judge—Opinions Formed Over Radio Involved

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — In the same courtroom in which in the spring of 1927 he was found guilty by a jury of contempt of the Senate, Harry F. Sinclair, Teapot Dome lessee, went on trial charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the naval oil lands transactions.

This is the second time Mr. Sinclair stands trial on these charges. The first trial, which began in October, 1927, was never completed; Justice F. L. Siddons, presiding, halted it on the ground of jury tampering.

As a result of this mistrial, Mr. Sinclair and several associates, after a prolonged trial on charges of jury tampering, received fines and prison sentences for contempt of court. Both his earlier contempt conviction and the latter one have been appealed by him.

Separate Trial Ordered

Mr. Sinclair went on trial this time by himself. When the original conspiracy trial got under way Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, from whom Mr. Sinclair obtained the Teapot Dome lease, was a defendant with him. Mr. Fall obtained a severance for this trial and will have to face court proceedings at a later time by himself as Mr. Sinclair is doing now.

Mr. Fall will, however, play a prominent part in the Sinclair trial through a deposition that has been obtained from him by the defense and which is expected to be offered by them as part of their case.

Justice Jennings Bailey, presiding at the current trial, took over the task of examining veniremen under a new order of court procedure, instituted in the District of Columbia Supreme Court the first of this year. He would not permit counsel for either side to directly interrogate talesmen, but required them to submit their queries to him in writing, leaving the decision as to whether the questions would or would not be put in his hands.

List of 20 Questions

Defense counsel submitted a list of 20 questions to be asked of each talesman. Justice Bailey accepted six of the group and personally put them to the veniremen. Government counsel submitted only one verbal query which was declined by the court.

The rule was instituted to eliminate repetition in examining talesmen. Under the former procedure, counsel for both sides had practically unlimited scope examining members of the panel, and much time was required, as both sides went over substantially the same ground. Under the new order the presiding judge conducts the interrogation for both sides, determining what questions should be asked and doing the inquiring himself.

As a result of this procedure 36 talesmen were excused in two hours, all but 10 "for cause" due to men having already arrived at conclusions concerning the case which they claimed could not be entirely removed by the evidence that might be produced. The other 10 were allowed to go on peremptory challenge of opposing counsel.

There is no limit to the number of talesmen who can be challenged "for cause." Each side has a limited number of peremptory challenges.

Sinclair Counsel Object

As soon as Justice Bailey took over the examination of the veniremen, counsel for Mr. Sinclair entered objection. George P. Hoover, Washington attorney for the defense, held that the rule was one made by the chief justice of the District Supreme Court, and not by the entire General Term, and, therefore, it was not an order for the entire court.

Justice Bailey overruled this challenge as well as a demand by Mr. Hoover that the defense be allowed to ask the questions it desired. Defense noted an exception, and the court proceeded with the examination of the talesmen.

Mr. Sinclair is defended by three

attorneys, Mr. Hoover, Martin W. Littleton of New York, and Daniel Wright of Washington. Mr. Hoover and Mr. Littleton were counsel for Mr. Sinclair at the previous conspiracy trial, while Mr. Wright defended a business associate of Mr. Sinclair, who was implicated in the jury tampering case.

Radio Enters Court Field

Government attorneys are Owen J. Roberts and Atlee Pomerene, formerly Senator from Ohio, especially named to prosecute the oil cases. Aiding them is Leo A. Rover, United States attorney.

An interesting sidelight showing the growth and influence of radio was brought out in the questions asked by Justice Bailey. He inquired of each talesman if he had ever heard any radio speeches on this or any of the oil cases and if so if it led you to reach any opinion in the matter.

A number of the veniremen declared that they had heard speakers discuss the subject over the radio. None were excused only for this cause.

LONDON SHIPPING CONFERENCE IN JUNE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—An international shipping conference, the fourth of its kind, is to be held in London, from June 12 to June 14 next, it is announced here. At previous meetings all held in London, such subjects as

Example of Good Architecture's Help



© The Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States, Inc.
A Four-Room Bungalow That Shows What Can Be Done With Right Planning of Even the Tiny House. It Meets the Need of a Small Family Which Isn't So Fussy About Lack of a Formal Dining Room.

can be made to express the full dignity of the home and reveal the personality of the family without artificial props.

Cultivating Good Taste

"One of the objectives of the bureau is to develop a proper sense and perspective of good architectural qualities. The old stock plan service prepared by the lumber yards and carpenters, which was productive of inadequate, commonplace and ugly buildings is gradually giving way to the bureau plan. There is not a community of any size in the United States in which the bureau has not asserted its influence in small house construction.

"The experiment is at work. We believe it will eventually do much good."

The experiment had its beginnings eight years ago when a group of Minneapolis architects organized a bureau to meet a sudden demand for individual dwellings. From this has developed the Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States, founded by the American Institute of Architects and endorsed by Herbert Hoover as Secretary of Commerce.

The national office in Minneapolis co-ordinates the activities of regional

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Small Home Builders Aided by Joint Planning Service

Architects' Bureau Helps With Design and Construction—Aims to Improve Standards

Outstanding achievements in bettering and some novel trends in architecture in Europe and the United States are being reported for The Christian Science Monitor in a series of daily articles, of which the following is the thirteenth.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Improvement of public taste in architectural standards for dwellings is the keynote of the program of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States, Inc. Robert T. Jones, national technical director of the bureau, explained that simple, straightforward architecture is being advocated to overcome the tendency toward overelaboration prevalent in many communities.

"Many owners of small houses try to produce the effect of wealth and importance by overelaboration of details," Mr. Jones said.

"The small dwelling, containing from three to six rooms, and built according to the best architectural standards of plan and construction, needs no apology. It

finds in the plans, and in most of the regional offices, that plans are made to accommodate the house to what the market offers. Special machine work is avoided in all cases where possible.

"The first essential to a program of reducing the contractor's bid is to know what the drawings and specifications call for," Mr. Jones said. "The owner is advised to go over the drawings with great care. Then he is sometimes urged to eliminate certain items not absolutely needed—partitions in the basement or attic, porches, fireplace, excess millwork.

"The owner is warned not to attempt to save money at the cost of sound methods of construction, however, or by the use of materials of

inferior quality too low for durability."

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Creation of a

commission to work out a plan for a universal draft law, to take effect

BOARD PROPOSED FOR UNIVERSAL DRAFT MEASURE

Bill in Congress Provides for Commission to Work Out Plan for New Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Creation of a

commission to work out a plan for a universal draft law, to take effect

another group escaped its just obligations.

Modern warfare rests increasingly upon scientific knowledge and industrial resources and must be carried on by the nation as a whole, the bill recites; also, according to Mr. Walwright "to take the profits out of war and to require equal service for all and deny special profits to any would be conducive to peace, which is our traditional policy."

The proposed commission would be bipartisan and would serve without pay. It would be composed as follows: Two members of the House Committee on Military Affairs, two members of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs; two members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and two from the Committee on Naval Affairs; the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, and two other persons outside the Government selected to represent labor, industry, capital, agriculture and the professions.

The report would be transmitted to the President who would be required to send same to Congress not later than December, 1928.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Five

faculty appointments announced by

Yale University are: Clark Hopkins,

research associate in Greek and Latin;

John Seile: Brubacher, assistant

professor of history and philosopher of education; William W. Watson, assistant professor of physics; Henri Peyre, assistant professor of French; Frank Bozian, assistant professor of organ playing.

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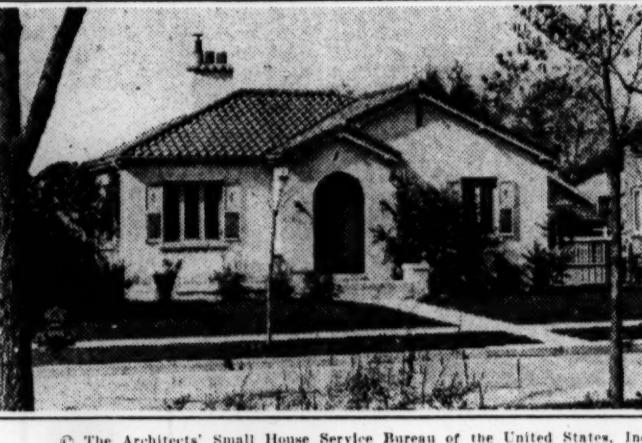
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DIKE-JUMPING BELT FOR MOTORTRUCKS

New Danish Device Attachable to Any Lorry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—A new device, de-

signed to enable any motorlorry to go across country, over dikes and ditches, up and down mounds and through water like an army tank, but at a much greater speed, has been invented by Mr. Kornbech, an automobile expert of the Danish Government.

The most striking feature of the invention is a strong broad rubber band which passes over the hind wheels, fitted with solid tires and props the lorry.

After extensive and most searching trials the Danish military authorities have bought several of these lorries, which are preferred to the Citroën car with which the Sahara was crossed.

Elimination of extravagance in construction is one of the services undertaken. Plans are designed to permit the purchase of stock sizes of all materials. Stock sizes of windows, doors, and molding are speci-

in time of war, is proposed in a bill introduced by J. Mayhew Wainwright (R.), Representative from New York, member of the Military Affairs Committee.

The commission would study war time mobilization of the nation's resources, including man-power, in order that the burden of war should not be limited to one class, while

place their expert staff and wide experience at the disposal of financial and industrial advertisers. Special attention given to small accounts and to new comers in the advertising field.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Explorers

By EMILIE STAPP

JOHN, you sent over the two trunks, didn't you? And how about the four bags and our golf sticks?" asked Mr. Harrison-Forbes as he stepped into the car.

"And my hat boxes? Are you sure you have both of them?" added his wife.

"Yes, madam, the luggage had all been counted." The chauffeur closed the door with a little more noise than seemed necessary. "I wish my way of answering that his master would certainly have to start at once if he expected to reach the station in time to make the 5 o'clock train for New York."

As the car took the turn in the driveway, Mr. Harrison-Forbes looked back at the big house. There stood Isabella, Christopher and Columbus, just where he had left them when he reached down for a farewell pat.

It was on a beautiful estate not many miles from a large eastern city that Isabella, Christopher and Columbus lived, though Isabella sometimes thought she would like to live on a smaller place, since no one seemed to want to stay at home here for any length of time.

Isabella's Master

Isabella was very fond of her master and she liked to think she was his favorite dog. He always spoke kindly to her, but she could not understand why he laughed so much over the names, "Christopher" and "Columbus" that he had given her puppies.

The master's wife was a lovely busy lady who was always in a hurry and never able to catch up with her engagements. So Isabella knew she did not have time to stop and play with her. It was not hard to guess the reason that the master took her away on long cruises every year. It was to give her a chance to catch up with her work. This was what was happening at this very time.

Now before her master had left, Isabella distinctly heard him tell the servants to take good care of Isabella, Christopher, and Columbus. And she never doubted they would.

At first, things went well and then there came a week-end when everyone about the place disappeared—at least, all that walked on two legs,



"They Pressed Closer and Closer to David While He Poured the Water into a Tin Pan." H. Armstrong Roberts

should they go west? It was most interesting to have one, two, three, four roads inviting them to run down and find their new home. Columbus was eager to explore them all.

At the Crossroad

While trying to decide which way to go Isabella and her family stood right in the middle of the crossroad. It was well to be in the middle of things, thought Isabella. She remembered the traffic policemen she had so often admired when out riding with her master. They waved their arms in such a grand manner that everyone knew without words they wanted to go in that direction. Having no arms to wave grandly, Isabella wagged her tail, and Christopher and Columbus wagged theirs, each in a different direction. Columbus was curious to know what had happened to the others.

It was delightful to have all the cars tooting their horns and making lovely curves about them. And while some cars tooted and curved, others, waiting for a chance to dash by them, blew long blasts on their horns. Isabella, Christopher and Columbus began to feel as much in things as they had felt out of things in the home they were leaving. It was such a jolly din they forgot all about being hungry, and barked joyously at every car—big, little, new or old, hurrying by.

"You silly little dogs!" called a man with a red face. "You ought to be spanked!"

"Spanked indeed!" Christopher thought that a good joke, and wagged his tail faster and faster.

Isabella noticed there was one road nobody took, and she decided that this would be the best road for her little family.

"Follow me, boys," she barked, and away they all ran up the road no one wanted. They had only gone a short distance when Columbus discovered a small house close beside the road. Would you believe it, there was a barn, too, with a door wide open that seemed to be calling, "Come right in, little dogs, and make yourselves at home."

Isabella gave a cheery bark at the door as they went in, for that was the only way she had of saying, "I thank you!"

It was that bark that David heard. Now David was the little boy who lived in the little house with his stay-at-home mother. He had been hunting eggs in the barn for her and his basket was half full. He was very much surprised when he

met Isabella, Christopher and Columbus, who had discovered such a nice home for them.

Our house was just one story high. We slept and ate on the same floor and sometimes on the veranda. My favorite hobby is carpentry and I used to make toys for myself. I made a little table and two chairs for my sister.

We have sports at this school. It is very exciting this term for we have 30 events.

One day we had a lovely time with our headmaster. We went out into the garden and studied all sorts of things. All of us were given a twig of a chestnut tree and we put them in pots of water in a warm place in our classroom. They are now in leaf and flowers are showing. David M.

The following would like to receive letters:

Betty Jane B. (9), Kalamazoo, Mich.—from California; Dorothy S. (9), Lewisham, Eng.—from Holland; Dorothy S. (9), Harrisburg, Pa.; Isabella, Mount Dora, Fla.; Barbara B. (9), Mount Dora, Fla.; Robert D. (11), Derbyshire, Eng.; Jeanne L. (11), Erie, Pa.; Ada Belle L. (7), Asheville, N. C.; Ronald D. (11), Delano, Calif.—from Europe.

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THE HOME FORUM

Belated Reader Receives an Invitation

TO ONE reared in the staid Old World, the keen solicitude of one American for another in a mutual endeavor to keep each other modern in all things is a never-failing source of amazement, sometimes rising to admiration. Never a day passes but an invitation comes from here or there inviting me to keep "up-to-date" in this or that. Of these invitations, so far as this essay is concerned, all are as though they were not, save those which have to do with the suggestion that I do this or that to keep abreast of the new books—with my reading.

It is very kind of these various people to be so concerned with regard to the progress of my reading. I appreciate their thoughtfulness even if I cannot always find time to acknowledge it. Somewhere, on the shelves of various publishing houses, the "classic" and "standard" all gathered together, enough "especially reserved" sets of the standard authors, ostensibly intended for me, to make a considerable library. They were mine for the asking and incidentally, for the paying. By possessing these "superb" volumes I would be known as one who kept "up-to-date" in my reading.

My friends also seem to have this keen desire to keep me in this desirable attitude. Perhaps the fact that I have to speak rather frequently in public increases this desire for me. The public must be protected. And this is right. I like my friends to tell me what I "ought" to read. But the wiser among them suggest merely, where these others use the word expressive of commandment. But they all mean my good. For that reason I enjoyed the comment of the young lady in the bookshop yesterday afternoon, as I was looking over the books there. Pointing to two books, she said: "There are two books you ought to have." "But how do you know that I ought to have them?" I queried good-humoredly. I knew she was playing the part of the kindly American. Without any suggestion of apology she assured me that she knew me well enough to read me the compliment implied. At least she did not think I was beyond the willingness to be instructed in my choice of reading.

Yet these many reminders have a use for reflection even when they prove useless so far as my reading is concerned. To have a book suggested to us which we have not read by one who already has read and enjoyed it is a corrective to our bookish pride. It reminds us of our backwardness. It humbles; but does not humble. It well-serves. If he could he would know all their echoes too. But, in this day of the printing press, there are many echoes. No man is so widely read that no book escapes his skimming eye. There is a belatedness in reading of which one who reads the best books cannot always be reading the best sellers. F. S.

of laziness. But there is a belatedness in reading of which one need have no shame, for this is the fruit of a great loyalty. He who sets out to understand great literature will, by that fact alone, fail in keeping up with all literature.

Wise is that man who early makes the distinction clear between being well read and widely read, and in our day it is increasingly necessary to remind ourselves of this distinction. In this connection I am reminded of the "advice to reading" which Robertson penned in 1853. Of certain books he said: "It is better not to read all than to run through such a book." Further in that same letter, speaking of Miss Martineau and her reading, he said: "What she reads she makes her own." That is what I call being well read. Yet it is only a month or two ago that I noticed a prominent modern reviewer of books saying that he had not time to read any book through more than once. Belatedness in reading is not for him. He must be widely read. I wonder if he can be called well read? It is important, since this reviewer is also an author who proposes to keep us well informed in his book reviews of new books. Evidently there are some disadvantages even in being widely read. Which being reversed, means that in belatedness in reading there may be found virtue.

But it is must be the right sort of belatedness. There is a belatedness which is born of necessity. I have a friend who tells me that in the exuberance of youth he commenced to read all the books, willy-nilly, in the public library. He is still reading, but not willy-nilly. I know him today for a well-read man. But he is a belated reader not only from necessity but also often from choice. I have another friend who has been reading you ought to say in an emphatic way: "There is a book you ought to have," and automatically gets the response: "I must get that." But I find that he is known, not as a widely read man, but only as a widely read one. He has not seen the virtue of belatedness in reading. The lists of the "best sellers" are his meat and drink. I rather think he reads them all. I wonder why?

♦ ♦ ♦

Only occasionally am I in a great hurry to get a recently published book. Birrell has said the word for me when he declares that "all the best books are necessarily second-hand." I have read too many recent books to have my name listed in the line of those waiting for "the book which everybody else is reading." I can usually afford to be rather becalmed in my reading. I find in so much that I have saved from the reading of much that is published there is some virtue in being a belated reader, but none in being a backward one. The difference between the two is that the latter has many excuses for his backwardness; the former has many reasons for his belatedness. And one is that he who reads the best books cannot always be reading the best sellers.

F. S.

Scrubs

The lady with the little girl spoke anxiously, "Don't go there, dear, you will dirty your frock!"

She was quite correct. The bushes were thick and the frock was thin.

And yet, it was such a delicious bush, the kind that invites birds, and small animals, and children, the kind that leads to exciting things.

Bushes, and banks, and fields, and ditches—countryside full of them!

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The Pioneer Mother



Bronze Group by A. Phimister Proctor, in Penn Valley Park, Kansas City, Missouri.

IN THE Pioneer Mother group, A. Phimister Proctor of New York has depicted in bronze the ideal which Howard Vanderslice, one of Kansas City's citizens, had held in thought for years as a gift to his city.

The group contains six figures. The central figure which holds our child in arms mounted on a horse led by her husband. At her left is the familiar scout or guide who helped in the making of the history of those epoch-making days. On the stone pedestal which supports the figures are carved the words of Ruth:

"Whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge. Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." (The Book of Ruth, 1:16).

A bronze tablet at the front of the base reads, "Presented to the people of Kansas City by Mr. Howard Vanderslice, to commemorate the Pioneer Mothers, who, with unfaltering trust in God, suffered the hardships of the unknown West to prepare for a homeland of peace and plenty."

The group is not only a tribute to Mr. Vanderslice's own mother, who inspired his gift, but to that splendid spirit the Pioneer Mother typified, which will live forever in the hearts of the people of this western country.

She stood a type by herself. She had vision, which led to unfoldment and fulfillment. She had trust, not only in her loved ones, but trust in her God who enabled her to face so

fearlessly and courageously the vicissitudes, dangers and sacrifices of a hitherto untrod life.

Perhaps the following tribute enclosed in Mr. Vanderslice's holiday greeting which accompanied a beautiful photograph of the Pioneer Mother best explains her:

"To her this memorial was dedicated on November eleventh, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven.

"She conquered the primal wilderness with a fortitude unparalleled in the annals of sublime womanhood. "She gave counsel and comfort to the sturdy, heroic men who became the founders of great cities.

"She directed her children along the trail that leads to the very summit of useful, patriotic citizenship.

"She braved the perils of plain and forest—of mountain and river—of wild beast and lawless mankind, to build a home in the freedom of the open spaces on the western frontier.

"She had no thought of direction, except that it was God's will to guide her footsteps into a land rich in opportunity for herself and loved ones.

"It is to her we give praise for a vision greater than our own, for she broke all the ties of ancestry and kindred and set her face fearlessly into the golden glow of the setting sun."

That future generations may recall, and that the present may view with reverence the ideal woman, this gift has been made to a great mid-western city founded on this incomparable pioneer spirit.

What the Algerian Child Learns

Generally speaking, the Arab of Algiers is uneducated, and though he is lazy, this lack of education is not fundamentally his fault. In the first place, the instruction he obtains from his own people is singularly primitive. The Koran decrees that all children shall be taught their religion; at the time of its compilation it is, of course, entirely Arab, and is often excellent, especially the pastry and the cakes. The rolling of the kousks is their specialty, and though in European households only men act as cooks, they have to hand over the preparation of the kousks which have crept into it during the course of the various invasions, as a result of which the Arabs have adopted many of the European dishes.

It stands to reason, therefore, that the number of people who can talk this language are in the great minority, but the order of the Koran must be obeyed. What, therefore, is the result?

A little boy is sent to the local tale of an Arab teacher at the age of seven, and he is supposed to remain there for a year or for as long as sixteen.

Here he learns the Koran in the old tongue by heart, reciting in chorus with the other pupils the verses and chapters without the smallest idea of what he is saying. Occasionally he finds a teacher who will take the trouble to explain the scripture and give a few comments on what he is learning, but usually the lad leaves his school with the Koran engraved on his mind like some incomprehensible poem. Naturally he forgets all this very quickly, and though his family teach him his prayers, which are extracted from the Book and are translated, this is all he knows.

Arabic is the rest of his language, and it may be astonishing to a stranger that he can speak it with such fluency.

Those who do attend school are taught to read and write, geography,

French history, and a little arithmetic.

They usually leave their studies at fourteen and remember nothing a few years after, except the reading and writing. Those who stay on can develop their studies until they reach a standard which permits them to sit up for the local examination enabling them to get small scholarships in secondary schools or at Lycées. Those who do very well are educated free at the Ecole Normale, and on leaving are posted as teachers in the French schools—R. V. C. Boley, in "Algeria From Within."

It was in the early mornings that scrubs were so particularly delicious. There they were, laid out in readiness on the nursery chairs—nice clean, strong things, smelling a tiny bit of washing day as you pulled them over your head, and feeling rather stiff and important about your wrists. Those were days of miraculous sunshine—halo days, with a buoyancy of delicious possibilities at every corner. The country morning came flying down the road from the turnpike house, past the windmill and straight into the garden where, in your bravely clean scrub, you stood to welcome it.

And the lady with the little girl said "Don't." There were no such words in the happy scrub days.

At home a few have to say the sparkle in the sun—

Little bars of gold and blue and emerald and dun;

Their legs are frail as gossamer, their wings are clear as glass;

The dragonflies are jewels, that are strung across the grass.

—KATHLEEN CONYNGHAM GREENE, in "China Cats."

The dragonflies are jewels, and they

sparkle in the sun—

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Gaining the True Sense of Self

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JESUS' parable of the

Art News and Comment

Ontario Society of Artists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Toronto

IN THE fifty-sixth annual exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists one cheering fact is revealed clearly, namely, the stride which has been made by Canadian artists in recent years in the field of figure painting. And this may be accounted for, in some measure, by the attitude which has been steadfastly maintained by the traditionalists, who constitute the bulwark of Canadian art, refusing to be railroaded into toleration of sloppy drawing by the vociferations of modernism. Academicism, the term applied by the followers of the drier era, to all linear rectitude, all structural reasonableness, all logical interrelations of form, is coming into its own. The portraitists, by the very necessities of their calling, keep in touch with the man in the street and gain his intelligent appreciation or cease to function. The present show has fine examples of this sane and age-long art.

Dorothy Stevens

The center of the long wall is occupied by a portrait of Mrs. Douglas Ridout, by Dorothy Stevens, in which the lady is seen in a gray satin evening gown in clear relief against a somber Japanese screen. A smartly painted, modern and vivacious work. On the opposite wall the portrait of Mrs. Alleyne Sutherland, by Allan Barr, holds its own as an example of dignified, serene and sensitive portraiture. It is the simplicity of the great masters of the past. In its restricted field of color, blacks and grays being predominant, it is satisfying; and in the handling of furs, gloves, flesh and other textural matters, it shows real mastery without technical display.

But good drawing is not confined to the portraitists. "Bewdley Poplars," by Fred S. Haines, despite its excellent and vivacious color, is almost as interesting in black and white reproduction. Here is drawing of tree trunks that would satisfy Ruskin, who had something to say about the tree trunk and its proportionate dimensions. The artist has sketched and shot out its branches. Here are curves, intricate, rhythmic, logical, in the ageing tree holes that constitute a poetically decorative screen through which is seen the sunlit alternations of field and hedge in a pastoral landscape.

J. E. H. Macdonald

Very much more angular, and rightly so, is "Cathedral Mountain Lake O'Hara," by J. E. H. Macdonald.

It is an ingenious solution of the difficulties of arranging pyramidal and pinnacled forms; and withal, it looks an ingenious study from nature. The landscapists fled from the mountains for many years, in a kind of revolt from the sentimentalism of Victorian examples to be found in heirloom albums. Now we are back to our mountains once more, but in vigorously angular mood.

Just as Fred Haines refuses to express tree trunks in terms of telephone poles—the Spartan method of our modernists; so F. S. Coburn refuses to regard the winter scenes of his province of Quebec as being shores of all comfort. There is a sunny exhilaration in his clouds, flecked skies, his snow-clad hills and his jogging team of farm horses pulling the long home to the woodshed.

"Red Cariole" and "Gull Hill Road" are typical examples of his pleasant but unadventurous art. F. H. Brigden, in "The Red Mill," shows us a valley farm in winter without emphasizing the bleakness of the season. His pearl gray and blue tones are done with delicate subtlety; and the sunniness of winter is truthfully rendered.

The Winter Trail

Sharper in its winter aspect is Franz Johnston's "Meh-Kanuh" ("The Trail"), in which is seen crossing a snow-covered space of foreground a party of trappers or explorers just to enter a pine wood. The sense of crisp frostiness, little modified by the slanting rays of the afternoon sun, is admirably conveyed. The dark ranks of blue-green and bronze evergreens, silhouetted against the opalescent sky, is stated in a technical method in which the gaining of a desired sentiment has been achieved without any abatement of vigorous and energetically broken brushwork. In all three of his characteristic winter landscapes this artist has shown fine design, incisive technique, and withal, a poetical train of thought.

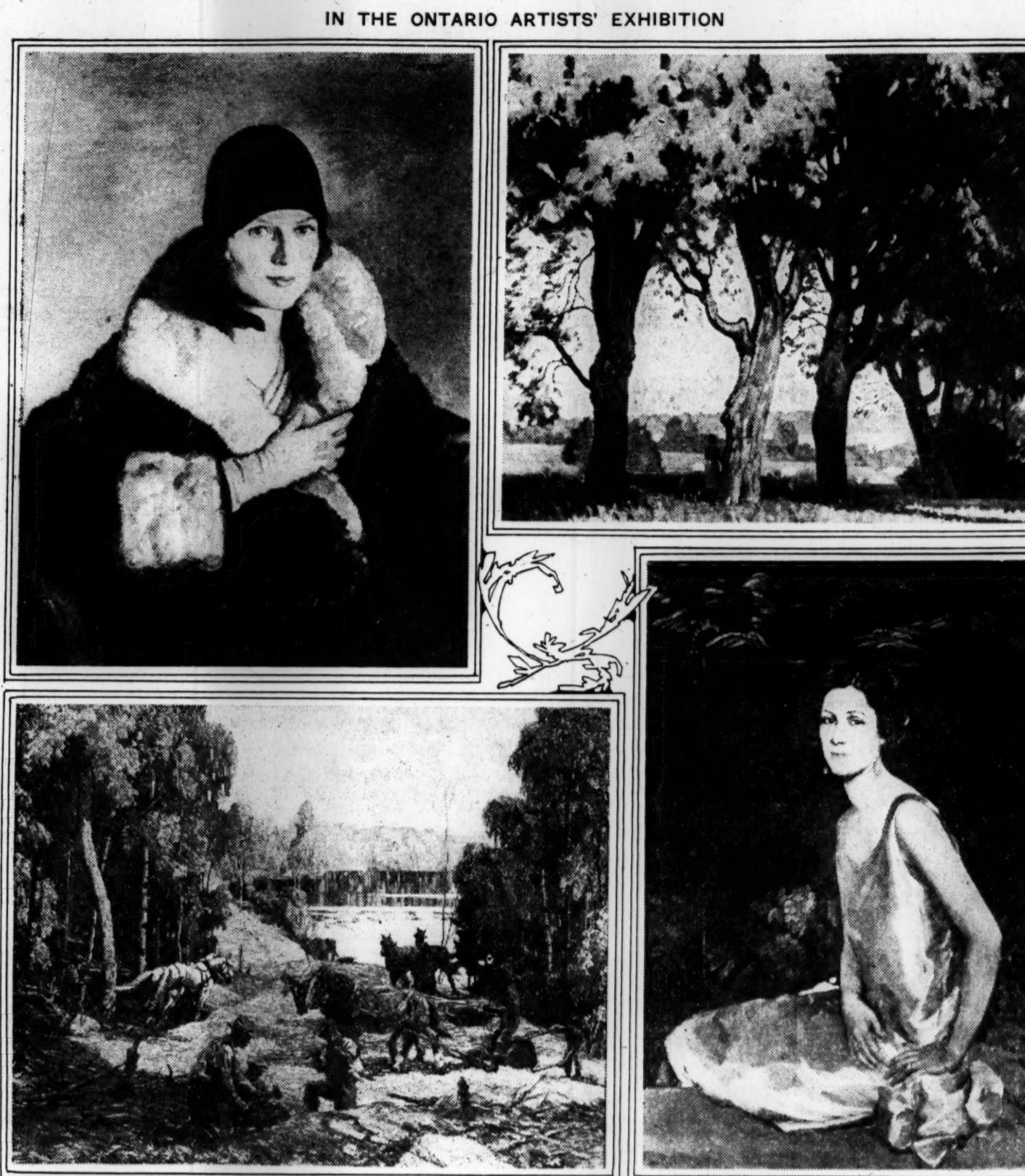
"A Northern River," by Harold W. McCrea, gives a fine sense of the volume and power of a great body of water surging through rocky channels. Hanging pendant to the prim little hamlet spread before him. There is a clear and fresh quality in the handling of the theme; a restricted gamut of color in which grays and light olive-greens play their part, and a certain diagrammatic simplicity, as of a child's picture book, which strikes a new note.

A Great Rock

"A Great Rock," by Chas. F. Compton, is a large and challenging design of considerable force; and has remarkable qualities of the poster kind. His "Wilderness," a confused effort, might be punningly criticized as lacking (in the title) the prefix *Re-*. The St. Fidele of A. Y. Jackson has a quaintness, primitiveness and charm to be found in most of his Quebec village studies, in which, with

Frankford, a thickly populated industrial section of the city. The fellowship is thus reaching a new audience, and extending its program of bringing works of art to those who might not otherwise have an opportunity for their enjoyment.

Boris Riaboff, young Russian student of architecture, just returned from Europe, where he was sent through scholarship from the University of Pennsylvania, showed his sketches of France, Spain and Italy both at the T Square Club and at the Sketch Club.



Upper Left—Mrs. Alleyne Sutherland, Portrait by Allan Barr. Upper Right—"Bewdley Poplars." Painting by Fred S. Haines. Lower Left—"Road Building in Haliburton," Painting by T. W. Mitchell. Lower Right—Mrs. Douglas Ridout, Portrait by Dorothy Stevens.

Art in Philadelphia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

UNHERALDED, the independent bursts upon Philadelphia. And they burst in truly independent style, through the sponsorship of an organization that is in sympathy with the enthusiasm and the progressiveness of the youth of the day—the New Students' League.

The headquarters of this organization is at 1525 Locust Street. It is frequented by earnest young workers of the city, many of whom are art students, and connected with the art world, and the public response to the display has been one of its most encouraging surprises.

The majority of the exhibitors are artists and students, whose work has been seen before in public.

Three, however, were newcomers from other fields, who had indulged art as a pastime. One contributing two large still-lifes of fruit, quite primitive in feeling, is a chef. Another is an engineer, and still another, an old sea captain, was spurred by his love of ships and water to create three very interesting studies of boats.

Older artists, who have been experimenting along modern lines for many years, joined with the younger work, and these are taught H. Breckinridge, Henry Martens, Adolphe Borie and Charles Demuth.

The names of many exhibitors might also be traced back to the exhibitions staged by The 21, a group of art radicals, who undoubtedly broke ground some years ago for the present harvest of the Independents. This showing contains not only the work of young students at work today, but that of some of the pioneers who started this city some 10 or 15 years ago. Among these was Morton Schamberg, and one of his compositions is included in the present display.

"A Northern River," by Harold W. McCrea, gives a fine sense of the volume and power of a great body of water surging through rocky channels. Hanging pendant to the prim little hamlet spread before him. There is a clear and fresh quality in the handling of the theme; a restricted gamut of color in which grays and light olive-greens play their part, and a certain diagrammatic simplicity, as of a child's picture book, which strikes a new note.

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New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

New York
CHARLES BURCHFIELD, William Glackens, E. Marten Hennings, Claggett Wilson, John Whorf, Peggy Bacon, Carl Lawless, and Walter Tittle are prominently before the local art world with one-man shows.

Mr. Burchfield, at the Montross Galleries, makes notable advance in his highly individualistic art, taking the rather uncompromising material of his favorite mid-western terrain into softer, subtler envelopment. His bleak, raw mid-Victorian village, with its dead trees and sorry sidings, his gaunt trees and leaden skies are set down with more concern for line and tone per se than for bluntly stated facts, as formerly. Mr. Burchfield's reputation has been raised on his whipping of the derelict things of the small-town highways and byways into such dramatically effective designs.

But often, in his earlier work, I have felt that his starkness of mood, his passionate determination to show up the grim, under side of our American panorama was while however interestingly keyed from the purely sociological angle, something detrimental to his art, placing him in danger of overreaching himself.

But today, with that point well past, he stands a far more convincing artist, a better rounded, more seasoned commentator on the comedic humaine. Certain paintings in this exhibition stand out by virtue of his wider-angled viewpoint, that enables him to subjoin his more sensitive feeling out of view to his already established command of vital subject matter.

William Glackens

John Whorf, the young Boston water boy, is in annual visit to the Milch Galleries, displaying as before her spectacular gifts in this delicate medium. He continues to pattern his work mainly after the Sargent tradition, which is a thoroughly sound basis for subsequent superstructuring. In "The Corté" and "The Square in Bastia" he has worked up his dexterously managed lines to a high point of delineation that, while harking back to his chosen pattern, yet has something more that is wholly his own, something decidedly authoritative.

Claggett Wilson's Table

Claggett Wilson is at the Rehn Galleries with a series of decorative canvases, and a single example of his talents in devising modernistic furniture. Mr. Wilson shows his marked abilities in setting down Basque sailors, Turkish dancers, and the like; one of his handsome sailors in particular calls for special praise.

Mr. Wilson's glass and silver table,

made of two triangular sections that can be used singly or together, is something of a revelation of his capacities in this direction. Without doubt it is as smart and satisfying a piece of modernistic furniture as has been seen in any of the shops, with its sharply angled, fluted base of silver and lozenge-shaped top; and it is sprightly enough to serve as point of departure for an entire ensemble of interior.

Snow Scenes by Lawless

Carl Lawless is at the Macbeth Galleries with a group of snow scenes, in which department of landscape painting he has arrived at a marked point of excellence. Perhaps Mr. Lawless is too meticulous, too literal in his rendition of winter beauty, and the best of his present canvases are those in which he has stressed his pattern to the point of dominating the purely representational side of the story.

E. Martin Hennings is at the Milch Galleries with an attractive display of paintings done for the most part in Spain, Italy and Mexico, wherever he has found a picturesque bit of architecture or some willing heraldry or gryphon for foreground ornament. Two of Mr. Hennings's best paintings have such figures set against rolling countryside, his "Goat Herder" and "Mexican Sheep Herder" being works of wide merit and appeal. A certain illustrative tendency in his work keeps his so-called painter's quality from being felt to greater advantage.

Walter Tittle is at the Marie Stern Galleries with some new water colors done with considerable verve and color intensity, and the Ferargil Galleries are showing groups of paintings by George Halowell and H. Hiller.

PORTRAITS

by FRANK H. DESCH
SKETCHES OF THE PAST
Drawings, Water Colors, Oils
by E. F. FOLSOM-HELLING

April 2nd to 14th
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San Francisco Museum Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Francisco

CIVIC bodies and clubs in San Francisco have indorsed an outline for a museum program, as planned by Dr. Arthur Upham Pope, a recognized authority on modern museum practice and an advisory curator for various museums of world repute. He says: "The museums of San Francisco are not adequate to a city that ranks so high in other ways. The rest of the United States, artistically speaking, has for generations looked expectantly in our direction. For them California has long been a land of aesthetic promise, but of promise deferred."

The scheme of regulated unit museums according to a central plan is in good favor. It is considered that several specialized staffs of workers can produce better results than one general body of workers.

Furthermore, the public responds better to smaller museums, according to latest statistics. As a public service institution, such museum arrangements supplement education, the arts, science, and literature, the art producer, and adequately promise San Francisco an opportunity to become uncompromised in the matter of modern museum vision.

Negro Art of Louvain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS, Belg.—A collection of African Negro art shown by the Reverend Auprals of the African mission of Lyon, who spent 23 years at Dahomey, was recently exhibited in Louvain. While this exhibit was open, the Reverend Auprals was presenting to the time, replying to questions of the visitors, explaining the religious inspiration which is back of this Negro art.

The exhibition included Negro sculpture in ebony and other woods, war masks, festival masks, embroidery, weapons, household instruments and baskets.

A purchase prize of the minimum amount of \$500 with a possible maximum of \$1000 will be offered by the Birmingham Art Lovers for the picture adjudged to be the best in the eighth annual exhibition of the Southern States Art League, to be held in the Birmingham Public Library April 12 to May 3. In addition, William P. Sliva, first vice-president of the league, offers a prize of \$100 for the best painting in any medium of a southern subject.

The fourth aim profits by the immense amount of research that has

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and Sculpture by
SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN
ARTISTS
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BROOKLYN, N. Y.
April 9th to May 7th

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Jonas Lie, N.A.
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SELECTED EXAMPLES
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NEW YORK CURB

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INDUSTRIALS

	High	Low	1:00
3 Acetol Prod A...	293	294	293
6 Acme Stl.....	883	87	88
3 Aero Sust A...	20	20	20
2 Aeromobiles...	11	11	11
1 Aluminum Co Am...	1283	1284	1283
1 Am Arch...	55	55	55
1 Am Chassis F...	63	55	54
10 Am Chain Stns...	43	43	43
15 Am Cons Offld...	83	80	80
5 Am Cyan B...	43	43	43
1 Am Detergents...	13	13	13
15 Am & Sign War...	95	95	95
1 Am Gas & El...	137	133	133
1 Am Gas & El...	100	99	99
1 Am Light & Tras...	196	196	196
10 Am Maracobo...	4	4	4
2 Am Rolling Mills...	103	102	102
2 Am Rolling Mills...	102	102	102
4 AmSolvCh vtc...	172	17	17
10 Am Steel Prods...	363	363	363
25 Am States Soc A...	9	83	9
2 Am States Soc B...	93	94	93
8 Am Superpov A...	17	17	17
2 Bo B...	46	46	46
2 Anglo-Am Oil...	20	20	20
2 Asso Gas El...	48	48	48
19 Asso Gas El...	179	179	179
1 Am Fruit & Sug...	81	81	81
3 Atlas Plywood...	76	76	76
11 Am Port Cem...	413	413	413
11 Auburn Auto...	123	123	123
20 Bancuity Corp...	193	193	192
2 Biltz Co...	192	19	19
2 Bohn Alum & Brs...	63	62	62
2 Bostian Blessing...	353	353	353
2 Barker Bros...	353	353	353
2 Batawag Mot...	103	103	102
2 Brkwy Mot Tras...	50	50	50
19 Bklyn Cty Ry...	73	73	73
19 BINGE W. new...	363	373	363
2 Birkie Clark...	18	18	18
6 Campbell Wyant...	42	41	41
260 Can Mrs Wlress...	73	73	73
260 Plow Wks...	45	45	45
2 Celanese M...	108	108	108
1 Celotex...	673	673	673
5 Cint Min...	43	42	42
2 Cen Serv Svc...	22	21	22
2 Cenfert Pipe...	11	11	11
2 Chkr Cab new...	15	15	15
7 Chief Cons...	4	4	4
120 Chm Pw pf...	112	112	112
6 Carreras Ltd...	101	101	101
81 Chl Serv rts...	1	1	1
3 Chl Serv rts...	99	99	99
19 Chl Serv rts...	100	100	100
6 City Ice & F...	44	43	44
1 Club Alum Uten...	353	353	353
1 Club Hall & G...	31	31	31
15 Column Grap...	87	87	87
1 Comwith Pw pf...	104	104	104
15 Cons Cn Mfg...	11	11	11
2 Cons Film Ind...	16	16	16
5 Cons F Ind pf...	24	24	24
2 Cons G & P Ball...	74	74	74
2 Cons G & P Ball...	75	75	75
2 Cont O vtc...	175	175	175
2 Copand Corp A...	147	147	147
2 Copand Corp S...	147	147	147
2 Cresson Gold...	13	13	13
3 Crown Wm vtc...	25	25	25
1 Davco Inc...	31	31	31
2 Deltan Corp...	20	20	20
2 Consumers Co...	153	153	153
29 Curtis AE...	333	323	323
100 Dixons Chm-...	183	183	183
2 Dixons Dix-Car...	25	25	25
20 Dolores Esperanza...	45	40	40
1 Dominion Stores...	125	125	125
1 Domestender Corp...	112	112	112
9 Duran Mot...	11	11	11
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STEEL TRADE'S DEVELOPMENTS ARE FAVORABLE

Operations Increasing—Specifications Heavy-Price Concessions Fewer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK, April 9.—Recent developments in the steel industry have been preponderantly favorable, and at a time of year when otherwise might logically be expected. Steel operations have been increasing and there is no sense of change in the market which suggests of imminent production will set a new high record for all time. The steel trade journals reported that there was a net gain of 10 active blast furnaces during the month.

Speculative activity in steel has been considerably heavy and offset the lack of extreme briskness in the placing of new orders. Price concessions from accepted levels appear fewer, and no fresh concessions have come to light.

Fabricated structural steel business, which had been lax the preceding two weeks, has picked up, awards last week having been 46,000 tons, which is back to the average for this year, and is better by 10,000 tons than the weekly average for 1927.

Some of the steel makers who cater to the automotive industry have been making record shipments during recent weeks, particularly in strips and bars. Moreover there are no price concessions being granted on automotive steel.

The average rate of operations throughout the industry is 85 percent of capacity, with the United States Steel Corporation working at slightly better than 90 per cent, and the others at the same rate, at 91 per cent, but a rather sharp decline was in progress by the middle of April. The prospects for this month are for steady operations, and probably no marked decline will be experienced before May.

In fabrication, steel bridge work is very conspicuous. Inquiries and awards during the last two weeks have involved 50 bridges, railroad, state and municipal. The large bridge award involved 18,000 tons over the Ohio River at Louisville. Kentucky, to the McCreary-Pugh Company.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has planned to build a bridge over Newark Bay requiring 5000 tons, while the bridge over the Delaware River at Laceyton, Pa., will need 6000 tons. The State of New Jersey is asking prices on several bridges to replace those washed out by the floods of last year.

There are 23,000 tons of steel involved in new subway work at New York, a contract for 7500 tons of steel for one section not having been awarded. Contract for fabricated work is very severe, and some very low prices have been made.

The pig iron markets have been brisk throughout the Atlantic seaboard. Sales in New England, up to 20,000 tons, 10,000 tons are being sold weekly at New York. Virginia makers have sold 13,000 tons in two lots to makers of cast iron pipe in the same state.

A novel development in pig iron was the sale of 3000 tons of Dutch iron at Bridgeport, Conn., which pulled up at the dock in an ocean going vessel without transfer to harbor barges. This promises to be the forerunner of a general northward movement.

Recently 5000 tons of British iron was bought by a cast iron pipe maker on the Delaware River. Steel makers complain that half of the stocks carried by jobbers along the Atlantic seaboard are of foreign origin.

Working with the steel makers to revise prices to coincide better with profits, one of the prominent steel jobbers at New York has put into effect an elaborate system of quantity discounts whereby the purchase of a large tonnage is made with certain rebates given.

The base quantity is 250 to 3999 pounds.

Larger quantities carry rebates of 15c, 25c and 40c a 100 pounds. On the other hand an order for less than 250 pounds has added a lump charge of 50c an order.

The St. Paul is about to complete the purchase of 1600 freight cars, requiring 50,000 tons of steel. Several inquiries for the same are coming in, but for cars recently, yet there are but few running into the thousands.

The non-ferrous metals continue very strong, though less active than for the preceding weeks. Standard copper sales were good all week. Probably the daily average for sales abroad was 3000 tons. England, France and Germany bought copiously.

Lead business was very brisk. The American Smelting and Refining Company worked up its price \$2 a ton to \$6.10 a pound. New York, but the East St. Louis price advanced \$1 during the week by gradual stages or to 6c a pound.

The zinc situation was unique in that prices advanced during extreme dullness. The reason is the tight ore situation. Holders of ore are not ready sellers at under \$40.

STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA
Steel Company of Canada reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, 1928.

*Profit after tax...\$5,561,794 \$3,444,291
Depreciation...1,856,926 760,208

Stock fund...1,114,144 1,114,144
Bond interest...346,291 362,501

Net income...2,695,576 2,292,212

Preferred divs...44,111 454,111

Common divs...1,000,000 1,000,000

Surplus to ret...835,629 969,471

Profit and loss ret...18,898,684 10,163,054

*Includes other income.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINANCING
WASHINGTON, April 9.—(UPI)—Formal application was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission today by the Pennsylvania Railroad to issue 48,168 shares of new common stock. As previously announced by the railroad's officers, the company expects to issue 100,000 shares of new stock to holders at \$50 a share for a total of \$62,408,250, financing its expansion program and regular capital expenditures from the proceeds.

WESTERN POWER CORPORATION
Western Power Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, \$2,207,000 after taxes, interest, depreciation and preferred dividends, or a per share equivalent to \$23.83 a share on 96,553 shares of 10 per cent preferred, compared with \$1,576,000, or \$16.50 a share. Practically all the company is owned by North American Company.

BROWN SHOE SHIPMENTS GAIN
President John A. Bush of the Brown Shoe Company writes as follows: "Our shipments for March compared with a year ago were up 10 per cent to 100,000 or about 2 per cent more than a year ago. Owing to the fact that hide and leather prices have advanced much faster than the price of finished shoes, profits are running less than in the previous year."

LINDSAY LIGHT CO.
Lindsay Light Company for the quarter ended March 31 reported profits of \$1,869 after depreciation, interest, etc., but before federal taxes, compared with \$10,179 in the first quarter of 1927.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended April 7, 1928

CHICAGO

SALES STOCKS Net

High Low Last Chg.

Sales High Low Last Chg.

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High Low Last Chg.

Sales High Low Last Chg.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

(Continued)

NACHMAN'S

The Shopping Center
WASHINGTON AVE. and 30TH ST.The Leading Department Store
on the Virginia Peninsula

Smart, Stylish Merchandise

NORFOLK

The Malvern Shop

Glovers and Hosiery

Agents for the famous

Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery

and

Kaysers' Silk

and Chamoisette Gloves

319 GRANBY

You'll Find Quality
and Value at

D. P. STORES

Located in Almost Every City in
Virginia and North CarolinaSee our advertisement under
"Newport News" next Monday

Geo. W. Thomas & Co.

Shoes

114 City Hall Avenue

HORNER'S

Cleaners and Dyers

Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

WM. J. NEWTON

FLORIST

111 W. Freemason St. Phone 24548

Residence, 35815, 32968, 22786

NO BRANCH STORES

Carter-Wray Shoe Co.

Arch Preserver Shoe

Hosiery

227 GRANBY STREET

WRIGHT COAL and

WOOD COMPANY

Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

RICHMOND

Sarah Lee Cakes

FRUIT CAKES

BEATEN BISCUITS

BREADS

PASTRIES

701 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.

SARAH LEE KITCHEN

UNUSUAL GIFTS

FROM THE NEAR ORIENT!

Persian Prints—hand-blocked, Silesian Soaps

and Pottery, unique in coloring and motif.

Oriental Prints—extremely reasonable.

Call or write for catalog.

NEAR EAST RELIEF

107 EAST GRACE STREET

DAVIS BROS., Inc.

Realtors General Contractors

DESIGN—BUILD—FINANCE

SALES—RENTALS—LOANS

We have designed, built and financed

15 churches in this State.

Established 1883

HOFHEIMER'S

Reliable Shoes

PRICED MODERATELY

For the little tots and grown-ups.

Complete line of Gorham Gold Stripe

Stockings

417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third St., RICHMOND, VA.

WEST END

MARKET

117 N. Robinson

Bldv 513 Richmond Bldv 7400

Fresh Country Eggs

OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRY

SAUCE

Call Boulevard 4783

BROOKS TRANSFER

8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE

MOVING

F. W. Dabney & Co.

Broad at 5th

Shoes for the

Entire Family

FLORIST

HAMMOND CO., Inc.

SECOND and GRACE STS.

MADISON 629 MADISON 630

Eclipse Laundry

1519 W. MAIN

Bldv 3340

FLORIST

JOHN L. RATCLIFFE

209 W. Broad Ran. 1786

W. H. JENKS

ELECTRICAL WIRING

LIGHTING FIXTURES

619-621 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 536

F. F. APT

FLORIST

218 N. Second Phone Ran. 1617

Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

Stratford Dance Studio

Modern ballroom dancing, private lessons, classes, etc. Address: Wigmores Hall Studios, Stratford Street, London, W. 1.

CLARKSBURG

Parsons-Souders Co.

Greater Clarksburg's

Greater Store

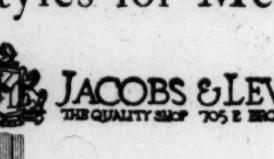
for All the Family Now

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

(Continued)

Styles for Men



Kuppenheimer Clothes, Knox Hats, Heywood Shoes—and Townfield Sport Clothes for Women.

INSURANCE

All Lines

DUNLOP & MYERS

General Agents

1005-6-7 State and City Bank Bldg.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Randolph 2440

JAMES K. DUNLOP C. B. MYERS

ESTABLISHED 1879

"Virginia's Finest Clothing Store"

GRACE AT SIXTH

Outfitters to Men,

Women and Boys.

Select a Refined

GIFT

From SCHWARZSCHILD'S

Silverware—Jewelry

Novelties

2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.

Diamond and Platinum Pieces

a Specialty

SWOPES

Cleaning and Dyeing

3112 W. Cary Blvd. 8593

213 N. First Mad. 1153

Local Classified

Spring Is Here

And with it what the well

dressed man will wear.

DAVIDSON'S

Clothing & Haberdashery

Report that Exclusive Part in Every Purchase

HANCOCK-CLAY COMPANY

Huntington's Newest and Most

Modern Department Store

COOKSEY

DEPARTMENT STORE

Millinery, Dresses and Hosiery

363 Bridge St., Huntington, W. Va.

Local Classified

Other than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line.

Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.

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Local Classified Advertising

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LONDON
(Continued)

BOWEN & MALLON

183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

Herbert Entwistle

TAILOR
BREECHES MAKER
LIVERIESThree-Piece Golf
Suits
From 8 Guineas

Telephone

Mayfair 8137

12 GEORGE STREET
HANOVER SQUARE
LONDON, ENGLANDARTHUR'S STORES
WESTBOURNE GROVE

For Best Quality

MEAT
FISH AND POULTRY
GROCERY AND CONFESSIONS
COOKED MEATS
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY

FRUIT FLOWERS VEGETABLES

BRANCHES:

3 Hereford Road, Bayswater

Lidstone

37 Thurloe Place, South Kensington

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
and Breeches Makers

22 BUCKLERSBURY

Three doors from the Mansion House—
Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4

RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention

Phone: Central 8030

Economy With Efficiency
99, Oxford Street 110 Strand
54 RYE LANE, PECKHAM"Madeline Gordon"
CRAFTSMAN
POSIESFLOWER DECORATIONS
in shell, glass, leather.
Every kind of glass work supplied.

265 Windmill Rd., Northfields, Ealing, W. 5

HERBERT WICKS
TAILORBEST QUALITY GOODS
VERY MODERATE PRICES

149 FENCHURCH STREET E.C. 3.

The GARDEN SHOP
6A THACKERAY STREET
KENSINGTON SQUARE, W. 2Gardener & Florists. Cut Flowers, Plants
and Materials for making Window Boxes
and Boxes and Garden Planning. Specialists
in Town Gardens. Bedding-out Plants, Trees,
Shrubs and Garden Sundries.

Telephone KELVIN 9552

MITCHELL
& FOWLER
Specialists in
CHILDREN'S WEAR
38 Queen's Road
Bayswater, W. 2
Phone Park 1933MARY HOPKINS
Artistic Millinery

12 Hanover Street, London, W. 1

ART NEEDLE WORK
Every Requisite Always in Stock
All Kinds of Embroidery Undertaken
Colour Schemes a Specialty
Artistic Gifts in Great VarietyDORICA
325 KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA
Phone Kensington 6392

JANE...

Hats, Frocks, Furs, Etc.

50 Curzon Street

Opposite Christian Science church
Mayfair, London, W. 1, Eng.

Telephone: Grosvenor 2634

"EVE"

EXCLUSIVE DRESS AGENCY
for GENTLEWOMEN

Has Beautiful Clothes, all inexpensive.

108a Church St., Kensington, Park 4521

When calling at CARPIL'S

of Connaught Street, No. 32

(Near the Marble Arch)

You Will Not Be Pressed to Buy

GOWNS OR FROCKS

But can have a dress designed by

an Artist on the Premises

A Langfier Photograph
experience in Portrait, Commercial and Technical
Photography

343 Finchley Road, London, N. W. 3

Phones Hampstead 1250 and 6625

BUILDING—DECORATING

Best Work—Moderate Prices

J. D. HOBSON Ltd.

7 Duke St., W. C. 2. Tel. Regent 1360

Family Grocer

GOOCH ALLEN & CO.

39 Lower Sloane Street, S. W. 1

Agents for DIXON'S SOAP

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LONDON
(Continued)The BOWMAR
Bed Settee

A thoroughly prac-

tical

and com-

fortable

Settee

and

attractive

in ap-

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Controlling Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

National Origins

CONGRESS has definitely shelved the national origins provision of the immigration act for at least another year. This postponement—the second which this intricate piece of legislation has experienced—probably points to an eventual repeal of that particular section of the law.

Originally it was to have gone into effect on April 1, 1927. Just prior to that time the House Immigration Committee reported that "too much uncertainty exists as to the requirements of the law; the uncertainty will continue from year to year, it seems far better to have immigration quotas for the purpose of restriction fixed in such a manner as to be easily explained and understood by all," and, finally, "there is little to be gained by changing the method." The Senate concurred in this, and President Coolidge issued a proclamation postponing the going into force of the national origins section of the law.

This year much the same thing happened. The Senate committee voted unanimously for postponement of the provision, while half the committee members favored its definite repeal.

Opposition to the plan centers on the difficulty of ascertaining exactly what was the origin of the population of the United States in 1920. To trace the original or native stock of the United States it was decided to go back to 1790, when a census was taken. However, the records of the states of New Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee were lost in the Washington conflagration of 1814. Another census was taken in 1800, but the returns from Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Jersey, Tennessee, Virginia, the Indian Territory, and the Northwest Territory are again missing.

Furthermore, there was no record made when either of these was taken as to the nationality of the population, so that the experts of the State, Labor and Commerce Departments have been endeavoring to deduce nationality by names. This, however, is unsatisfactory, as Dr. Joseph A. Hill, expert for the Census Bureau, pointed out to the Senate Immigration Committee. The name "Cole," he said, would be classed by almost everyone as of English origin, whereas in many cases it was originally Kool, a distinctly Dutch name.

Moreover, there is no means of checking the source of immigration from Europe during the first seventy years of American national life. Up until 1850 the master of each vessel simply informed the port authorities that he carried a certain number of immigrants, and if his vessel was British, the immigrants were classed as English, although they might actually have originated in any part of Europe.

The provision, if in effect, would limit the number of immigrants to 150,905 instead of the present limitation of 161,990. It would materially decrease the number of Germans and Scandinavians admitted, and increase the British and Irish combined quota from 22,018 to 50,129.

Although there has been considerable political opposition to the provision, its chief critics are those who would be intrusted with its enforcement. H. E. Hull, Commissioner of Immigration, states that "the present method of ascertaining the quotas is far more satisfactory. The proposed change will lead to great confusion and result in complexities, and accordingly it is recommended that the pertinent portions of Section 11, providing for this revision of quotas as they now stand, be rescinded."

"Nothing to Lose, Much to Gain"

THE policy of paying wages to prisoners has been adopted in some form in thirty-two of the forty-eight states of the American Union, with results varying according to the degree of efficiency of the plan followed. In general it has received the indorsement of many penologists, and has obtained approval from organizations of both Capital and Labor which are concerned with potential low-price competition from prison-made goods. Its popularity among prisoners and their dependents can almost be assumed.

Perhaps the last persons whom the proposal has to convince are the state budget executives and the members of the ways and means committees of the state legislatures. When anybody proposes that the state pay wages to someone, the legislator rightly asks where the money is to come from and how the taxpayer is going to be affected.

The Massachusetts Civic League has offered a contribution to the solution of that problem with a bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature. This bill, its sponsors assert, would inaugurate a wage system that could not possibly cost the state treasury any money, but that would in all probability lift from the taxpayers some if not all of the burden of taxation for dependents of prisoners.

The bill provides that at the state prison and its two reformatories there may be established a system of compensation for inmates, with the provision that nothing is to be paid until the rate of profit in those institutions rises above the present rate of profit on their industries. Of any profit above that rate the institution is to receive half, and only the remaining half of the increased profits is to be used for prisoners'

wages. No cash is to be paid to the inmate during his term, but at least half of what he thus earns is to be sent to his family. He may use a portion to order articles for his own use, and the remainder is to accumulate to be handed over to him at the time of his release in place of the present gratuity from state funds.

The measure would seem to be carefully and soundly drawn. In effect, its sponsors—and they include Sanford Bates, Commissioner of the Department of Corrections which administers the prisons—declare themselves so sure of its increasing the efficiency of the institutional industries that they are willing to stake their whole case on the correctness of that forecast. It appears almost self-evident that men will work more productively with an incentive than under compulsion.

It would be reasonable to expect, moreover, that they will go out into the world with more confidence and self-respect for knowing they have spent their time at useful work, have acquired some kind of skill, and have contributed somewhat to the support of their dependents while in jail. But the proponents of the Massachusetts measure do not ask the State, for these reasons or others, to take any chances as to expense. If profits are not increased, the wage provision will not become operative. All that is asked is an opportunity to prove that wages can be earned beyond what the institutions now produce. It is a "nothing to lose, much to gain" proposition.

The Decline of La Folletteism

FTER almost two score years of virtual submergence under what has amounted to a political dictatorship, the regular, or old line wing of the Republican Party in Wisconsin seems to be gradually emerging. This is indicated in the results of the recent preferential primaries, in which La Follette and regular candidates sought indorsement as delegates to the forthcoming national convention in Kansas City. The success of regular candidates in many of the congressional districts is taken as evidence that the wing of the party dominated by the younger La Follette and Senator Blaine no longer is able to control the political destinies of the Badger State. The right of absolute dictatorship was won and long maintained by Robert M. La Follette, first as governor and later as United States Senator. He ruled supreme in a commonwealth which had previously honored such statesmen as Timothy O. Howe, Matthew H. Carpenter, and a generation of younger judges, executives and legislators.

But as such dynasties arise, so must they eventually fall. In a democracy, be it state or nation, definite issues are not met and solved where the only question is as to the division of official authority and the parcelling out of the spoils of office. Bi-partisan rule, as that term is generally understood, has been nonexistent in Wisconsin for years. So clearly defined has been the strife as to who shall be greatest among the Republicans of opposing camps that Democratic Party voters and office seekers have found it unprofitable to keep up an expensive, aggressive campaign.

There remains, as a heritage of the La Follette régime, a still virile and resourceful political organization. But it has at last been discovered that its power to dictate has been weakened. Ostracism is no longer the penalty inflicted upon those who dare to question the infallibility of the successors to the title of the founder of what he regarded as a benevolent dynasty. A delegation which carried the La Follette banner into many national conventions will this year be divided, its allegiance no longer solidly pledged to one whose hope, if his plan of reformation failed, was to bring about in the Nation as a whole a sublimated third party ascendancy similar to that realized in Wisconsin. La Folletteism, as contrasted to the old-line party organizations, has furnished a striking and continuing example of what, in fact, has been nothing more nor less than third-party control.

Speculation vs. Gambling

THE United States has witnessed an unprecedented stock market, a speculative activity that has not alone been reflected on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange, but has had its reaction throughout most of the country. For several days the number of shares traded in on the New York exchange exceeded 4,000,000 and the price of brokers' or "street" loans had never before been reached. The volume of trading far overshadowed the general enhancement in the price of securities, professional traders indicating their surprise that such a "boom" market could continue so long. As a matter of fact, it was variously reported that at first the professional traders "sold" the market short, and failing to stem the upward tide of prices and dealings, finally withdrew and left the operations to the "public."

This may be a slight exaggeration of the actual situation, although it is true that the public in general is more deeply involved in the wide market operations than upon previous occasions. This results from the fact that within the last few years there has been opened an increasing number of branch offices of brokerage houses throughout the country. These have all operated as feeders to the general movement in market speculation. Coincidently there has been inaugurated a number of analytical services to advise clients on economic and financial conditions, which have undoubtedly guided investors with more persuasiveness than could the broker.

But the professional trader has overlooked the fact that a public that is once convinced of the correctness of a position cannot be frightened easily out of its position. While it is true that speculative influences are underlying the tremendous volume of trading, it has not been entirely of a wildly gambling kind that is inclined to follow blind leads.

In the stock market the speculative movement should be differentiated from gambling. Normal marginal trading is always speculative, whereas wild playing of the market may be termed gambling. Speculation on margin provides a market for the "floating" stocks of

most all large corporations, such "floating" stocks representing shares that have not been bought up by investors and placed in a strong box. It is this "floating" stock which is utilized to "make a market," the stock that is being constantly traded in on margin daily. By so making a market, investors can always value their investments, and banks can regulate their commitments. That such stock is commonly bought on margin, that banks extend loans to brokers to make such dealings possible, is not usually subject to criticism, for in the investment world such speculative operations are considered of value to investments generally, and to corporations needing capital specifically. It is by such a rule the present market should be measured.

What Do the Balkan People Want?

THERE is much violence and vehemence in the politics of southeast Europe. The parliaments there often become the scenes of disorder and confusion, and prominent men are sometimes excluded for unduly forceful language. Now what does this mean? Is it merely the manifestation of petty partisan politics? Is it merely the struggle of ambitious political leaders for place and power?

It is that, but it is more. In these vehement struggles, masses of people, mostly ignorant villagers, more or less instinctively and with much confusion and uncertainty, are pressing forward toward something. And that something is a simple and elementary ideal. It is not Bolshevism nor any social or economic upheaval. Fundamentally it is just legality. It is law and order. It is the fair application of constitutions and written laws. Stated even more simply, the motive in this struggle is the primary craving for personal safety. The people long to be able to work and think and talk and advance without being beaten, imprisoned or impoverished. They want to go to the polls and vote as they think best without endangering their safety, their limbs and their incomes.

Just as once in France the Bastille was a symbol of caprice, of brutality, of extorted statements, of dampness, cold, loneliness, horrors of all kinds and, worst of all, of illegality, of the breaking of the laws by the guardians of the laws, so now in Belgrade the Glavnayacha, the central jail, represents an unseen, irregular, unconstitutional power. Thus when the word "Glavnayacha" is mentioned in the Belgrade Parliament many of the deputies grow vehement and violent. A similar condition exists in Rumania. Indeed, in all the Balkan countries there is a mighty, capricious and inexorable power above the laws, courts and the Government. That is the secret police or the Bureaus of Public Safety.

The people are struggling against all that symbolizes. And their struggle is not in vain. In Bulgaria conditions have greatly improved. In Yugoslavia a man of marked ability and of high character has been placed in charge of the whole police administration. In Rumania public opinion will inevitably bring improvement.

Without revolutions bastilles will fall and humble villagers from millions of quiet little homes will go to their fields, to meetings, to the polls, to church and to play without molestation, and they will advance to the full status of freedom without fear of illegal imprisonment or of unlawful restraint.

Clasping Hand in Hand

THERE are those who look askance at the entire college fraternity situation in the United States, declaring that membership in a secret society detracts from the solid benefits of university education and simply encourages social amenities which do not make for the best interests of the students. To such the fact that Chief Justice Taft has made the installation of a Psi Upsilon Fraternity chapter at McGill University the occasion of a message of strong commendation of the value of this fraternity, in strengthening the union of feeling between Canada and the United States in university atmosphere, must give occasion for thought.

Of late years there has been a great expansion of thought and interest in almost every direction, and it is but natural that the fraternal aspects of college activities should be estimated from a larger standpoint than often in the past. It may be granted that in years gone by college fraternities have not been completely free from certain abuses. This fact, however, does not involve the admission that benefits have been entirely lacking from these and other fraternal organizations. The general idea of the brotherhood of man is becoming more and more widely realized and appreciated—to some extent unquestionably as a result of the fraternal sense operating in the colleges. Mankind is looking beyond the mere boundaries of small nations and relatively insignificant lines of demarcation. The friendship between the English-speaking nations is one of the greatest peace safeguards in the world. Hence this forward step in connection with Psi Upsilon Fraternity is welcomed.

Editorial Notes

With the approach of warmer weather residents of the northern states of the American Union look for the return flight of the feathered fliers that went south last fall. After May 1, both southerners and northerners may take a similar interest in looking for regular fliers irrespective of season, for on that day the Post Office Department will inaugurate a Boston-New Orleans air-mail route.

As a means of forest conservation, there would seem to be much merit in the system recently adopted in New Hampshire whereby owners of timberland are taxed, not upon the acreage of timber standing, but upon the amount cut. Under this new plan the owner is not forced to cut down many of his trees to pay taxes on the remainder, as was formerly the case.

"America First" should be used only to connote co-operation with other nations, says John G. Hibben, president of Princeton. Let America be first to adopt this suggestion.

COUNTRY walking as a pleasant pastime has much to recommend it. Especially is this the case in England where one may leave the roads with their buzzing streams of motors, and adventure along footpaths quietly preserved for pedestrians by generations of unquestioned right of usage.

An ample supply of leisure time should be at the disposal of the adventures along these footpaths, for they lead uphill and down, across meadows divided by hedges and stiles, through patches of silent woodland, or by the sides of chattering streams, and at every turn one is tempted to linger, to gaze and listen. And always the mild thrill of wondering where the footpath will lead one adds its zest, for these paths, as a rule, are innocent of prosaic signposts.

Many times and for many miles have these friendly paths lured me into cross-country walks to unknown destinations, that—er—truth crushed to earth will rise again, that an ill wind blows no one any good, that a long lane has no turning, that the—er—mill will not grind with the water that is frozen, and above all, remember that Cicero says: "Concilium animos comitas affabilius sermonis."

Then he turned, stalked to the fence, vaulted over it more or less lightly, caught his "plus-fours" on a nail, disregarded the consequent rip, and marched majestically forward on his compass route to Pudboro without a backward glance. It was magnificent! As I followed him, a glance at the farmer revealed him gazing at the receding form of Archibald. There was a look of amazed wonder on his face. His lips were parted, but the Sussex dialect had ceased to flow.

On thinking the matter over, it seems to me that it was at this point that Archibald's compass calculations went wrong. Up to the piglet encampment, I believe the bee line to Pudboro had been well and truly laid, but now, as we went forward mile after mile cross country, I began to have doubts. Either Pudboro had shifted its location, or we had drifted off our course. I ventured to suggest this to the leader of the expedition, but Archibald was only amused.

"Nonsense, old chap," he said, "you don't understand these things. There's nothing so reliable as a good map and compass."

"But," I argued, "Pudboro is supposed to be only twelve miles from your barn, isn't it?" Archibald admitted this. "In that case, taking the evidence of my feet in the absence of a reliable speedometer, I imagine we must have reached Pudboro and passed through without noticing."

But Archibald only laughed and consulted his faithful map again. About five o'clock a mist began to roll up from the south, and as we progressed it became denser. It was evidently a fog on its way from the Channel to spend the night in London. As no signs of Pudboro were yet apparent on our narrowing horizon, Archibald began to exhibit qualms.

He consulted his compass anxiously and more frequently, and once I caught him in the act of shaking it and holding it to his ear. The fog slowly enveloped us, and in addition a drizzling rain began to fall. But with unbroken courage, Archibald, the land navigator, stuck to his course, and I followed. The course might or might not lead us to Pudboro, but I could not but admire the tenacity of the captain in command.

It was soon impossible to see more than a few yards ahead, but we groped our way onward, upheld by the thought of how the faithful compass had guided many a fog-bound mariner safely to his haven. It was Archibald who reminded me of this as we came suddenly to the fence of another barnyard. I suggested that we go in and ask our direction, but Archibald demurred.

"It seems silly to ask direction when we have a perfectly good map and compass," he said. "Can you imagine any first-class mariner doing such a thing?"

However, I urged that it was growing late as well as dark, and after considerable hesitation, Archibald gave in, and we climbed over the fence. Scarce had we reached the ground than a most appalling growl saluted our ears, and through the fog and gloom a large dog hurtled toward us. Archibald shrank back against me, and I in turn against the fence.

Squeezed thus between Archibald and the fence, I was partially shielded from the attacking canine, but the situation was very tense. I tried to remember the course to be pursued with unfriendly dogs, but all I could think of were the words, "Good boy!"

I repeated these words several times very loudly, but the dog came on and with a most ferocious bark reared up and placed his forepaws on Archibald's chest. I yelled, "Good boy!" again, but Archibald simply cried, "Down, Rusty, down!"—and the dog obeyed! Then Archibald removed his weight from me and said, "Come in, old chap, and change your clothes. There will be a fire in the library, and we will have a little rest before dinner."

I never could understand why Archibald's "bee line" took us to his barn instead of Pudboro. Seated in easy chairs before the cozy fire in the library, Archibald attempted an explanation. He attributed our circular route mainly to magnetic disturbances in the atmosphere deflecting the needle of the compass, and then, if I remember rightly, he dragged in centrifugal force, combined with Einstein's theory of a ray of light bending upon itself.

"Then, too," he continued, "it is a demonstrated fact that in walking one takes a longer stride with one leg than with the other, and this in time will induce a circular course."

"I'm very glad," I said, snuggling in the depths of my easy chair.

"However," said Archibald, yawning, "we'll try again tomorrow."

"Perhaps," I said, dreamily.

B. F.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Royalty in the Air

THE announcement that the Belgian royal family, on their visit to Copenhagen, accompanied by members of their household, will make the journey from Brussels, a distance of about 500 miles, in a single stage by airplane, definitely marks a new era in flying. King Albert has long been known as a keen aviator, but the use of the airplane as a serious alternative to the train and steamship in the carrying of a Court from one capital to another is a conception as novel as it is picturesque.

It marks an advance on what is even now generally considered practicable for family parties in European countries where air travel is more common than it is in Great Britain. The Belgian Court has shown touch of imagination. To be the first monarch to visit, with his Queen, children, and Court officials, a foreign capital by air will be a lasting distinction. And the decision brings home to the world, better than almost anything else could have done, the fact that the airplane has long passed from the pioneer stage of hazard and adventure to that of sober and universal utility.—London Daily Mail.

Economic Value of Prohibition

EVEN the ordinary observer who is willing to be fair-minded in the matter is likely to the economic value of prohibition to be more than it is. It is obvious that the condition has been more money for necessities as well as many luxuries; that the average family is much better supplied than in the old saloon days, when it often had a scant chance at the week-end pay envelope, and that there has been more money for savings and for various investments.

It is not surprising, therefore, that a recognized student of economics, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University,

should be able to point out that few, if any, reputable students of the question day by day, even though imperfectly enforced, have brought genuine economic benefits. At a recent meeting of the American Economic Association, he said, not a person present objected to this conclusion. Professor Fisher believes that prohibition has been at least 85 per cent successful, and that it is the small 15 per cent of failure that has attracted the greater attention.